

AMMON'S GIFTS TO FRIENDS

MURDERED MAN NAMED MORE
THAN FORTY IN HIS WILL.His Secretary, Superintendent and Physician Inherit Big Buttrine Business
Relative Get Residue—Bob Ammon Determined to Avenge Murder.

The will of Walter E. Ammon, the wealthy buttrine manufacturer, who was shot dead in the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City ten days ago by Andrew McGrath, who had a fancied grievance against him, was admitted to probate in Jersey City yesterday. After making a number of specific bequests, including amounts of from \$500, \$250 and \$100 to thirty-seven old employees, the residue of the estate goes to the next of kin share and share alike. Col. Robert A. Ammon is one of the brothers.

Col. Willard C. Fisk, who drew the will on October 1 last and filed it yesterday, said that he didn't care to discuss the value of the estate, as he believed that the bequests indicated about what the value is. He wouldn't give an opinion as to the value of the buttrine business or how much of the estate will be left for the four brothers, two sisters, two nieces and a nephew after the bequests have been satisfied. The estate is believed to be worth at least \$500,000, and probably \$1,000,000, as Mr. Ammon is said to have owned much property in addition to his buttrine business.

Mr. Ammon leaves his entire holdings in the firm of Ammon & Person, of which he was practically the only stockholder, to three legatees. They are Miss Magdalen B. Williams, daughter of a Jersey City policeman, who had been his private secretary for many years and was said to have been engaged to him; Dr. J. J. Baumann, his physician and one of the executors of the estate, and Charles D. Byrd, superintendent of his buttrine plant.

One of the first bequests provides for the payment of \$25,000 to Anna Louise Cary of New York City as soon as possible. Of this amount \$500 is to be paid at once and the balance at the rate of \$100 a month. Sadie B. Johnson and Mahol E. Wilks of Jersey City, employees of the firm of Ammon & Person for many years, receive \$1,500 each. Nellie P. Hamilton, a stenographer in the office of Col. Fisk, who assisted in drawing the will, gets \$250. Gertrude M. Barry, a daughter of Henry S. Barry of 3145 Payson avenue, Jersey City, where Mr. Ammon lived for seven years, receives \$500. John J. Regan, manager of Mr. Ammon's buttrine company, gets the shares in the American Butter, Cheese and Egg Company that were owned by Mr. Ammon. Concerning one of the bequests the will says:

During several days illness in Chicago I was a patient in the Presbyterian Hospital, where I was faithfully nursed by the trained nurses I desired to recognize the care I received at their hands. I therefore give and bequeath to the following members of the Illinois Training School for Nurses: Nellie G. Miller, \$500; Theda B. Phelps, \$500; Alice I. Voigt, \$1,500.

This illness occurred about six years ago, when Mr. Ammon had typhoid fever. His physician, Dr. Baumann, was with him at the time and was also a witness.

In making the bequests of from \$500 to \$100 to thirty-seven employees, who include men and women working both in the office and in the buttrine plant, and truck drivers as well, the will says that they are remembered for their faithful service to the corporation of Ammon & Person.

The will allows the executors five years in which to make payments of all the legacies, and the remainder of the property, real, personal and choses in action, to the next of kin and their survivors. The relatives named are Robert A. Ammon of New York, and Samuel A. Ammon of New York, and Franklin A. Ammon of Pittsburgh, brothers; Joseph Blakely of Greensburg, Pa., and Anna Emma Dibert of Los Angeles, Cal., sisters; Paul Evans, nephew, and Gladys Dilling and Gladys Evans, nieces, all of Pittsburgh and children of Mr. Ammon's deceased sister, Sadie Evans.

The total cash bequests amount to \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is to be paid to thirty-seven employees named together. Col. Robert A. Ammon, who was in Jersey City most of the afternoon yesterday, said when he returned to his office at 1 Broadway that he was acquainted with the provisions of the will and had been at Col. Fisk's office during the afternoon. He said he was to see the will at 2 o'clock this morning, and was not aware that it had been admitted to probate.

"No one has any cause for complaint over the will," said Col. Ammon. "It was what might have been expected from the fairest, smartest boy that ever walked the face of God's green earth. No more generous chap ever lived than that boy, and if he had not remembered his employees as he has done it would have been most unlike him. His relatives do not begrudge the money he has left to those he chose to reward."

"There has been the slightest break in the cordial relationship between Walter and myself or between him and any other member of the family. All this talk that has come up since my brother's death is pure foolishness. I am the oldest and the head of the family and the relationship between Walter and me has been always that of father and son. I gave him his first start in life when he was a boy. I have never asked anything from him or any one else in my life and I do not ask it now."

"Walter was the pleasantest, sunniest boy you ever knew. He did not act at the right hand of Mr. Parkhurst, but he really came up to amirish his record during his lifetime, and nothing will come up now that is dead."

"We are all sorry that our best brother was killed and our thoughts are not on the provisions of his will, but on seeing that the man who shot him down without giving him a chance for his life is made to suffer the full penalty of his act. My entire time from now on will be devoted to that purpose. There isn't the slightest doubt that I will get my brother's murderer. I haven't been wrong in any time since Walter's death. I know that the man who murdered my brother has been sleeping well every night and eating three square meals a day. I don't propose to permit him to escape with an insanity plea. I have been going over the testimony of seventeen witnesses with the prosecutor and helping to get it into shape. My experience in that line makes me of some assistance, and I intend to see the prosecutor every day if necessary in order that full justice may be done to my brother's murderer."

KAISER HAS A COLD.

William Continued to His Bed in the Palace at Potsdam.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Kaiser is ill with a severe cold at the palace at Potsdam. He is confined to his bed.

Guardian Trust Sues A. McDonald for \$55,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Suit was brought this afternoon by the Guardian Trust Company of New York against Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati, a former Standard Oil official, on a call loan of \$55,000. The note is signed, the petition states, by Mr. McDonald, W. D. Stratton, and Edmund K. Stallo of New York City. Mr. McDonald states that the note is one of Mr. Stallo's and he understands was paid during the afternoon in New York.

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LIVE TO 120 YEARS.

Prof. Metchnikoff Will Devote Nobel Prize to Cause of Longevity.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 24.—Prof. Metchnikoff, the Russian sub-director of the Pasteur Institute, who will receive half the Nobel prize this year for medico-physiological research, said to-day that he will devote the sum to further study of means to promote longevity.

"As Frederick Passy, Theodore Roosevelt and other recipients of Nobel prizes in other fields of human endeavor devoted the money to continuing the work in which they were interested, so in my case I intend to do the same," said the professor.

"I shall spend this sum of \$5,000 francs (\$14,000) in continuing my efforts to discover how the body can get its chance, so to speak, and how it can be prevented from being needlessly sacrificed in early youth—comparatively, that is—at 70 or 80 years of age, when it ought to hold out until it is 150."

"Anyway, I believe that the next generation will succeed in this truly dramatic undertaking, for a war is going on in the intestines quite as remarkable and according to much better ascertained facts than the imaginary battles which H. G. Wells describes as being waged against the future of human beings by the inhabitants of Mars."

ALL SAFE NOW AT NGANKING.

Gunboat Takes Off Many Europeans Regular Troops Arrive.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Peking, Nov. 24.—Official reports received at the legations here confirm the reports of serious trouble at Nganking, on the Yangtze-kiang.

The American residents asked that a gunboat be sent to protect them, but accepting the assurances of the Board of Foreign Affairs that the situation is not yet dangerous the legation has not yet acted.

Nevertheless, as private reports do not concur, the Board of Foreign Affairs has been asked to investigate further. There are a German and a British gunboat at Nganking. Some of the foreign residents have taken refuge on the British warship.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—According to the Times's Peking correspondent, the captain of the British warship Flora, which embarked foreign women and children at Nganking on Sunday, has now sent a reassuring message stating that 2,500 foreign drilled troops from Nankin have arrived and the disturbances have been quelled.

JAPAN AND THE KAISER.

Tokio Believes in Published Interview, but Refuses to Quarrel.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, Nov. 24.—The official denial at Tokio of the interview published in the New York City recently was published here to-day. It is taken at its face value.

The opinion prevailing in Tokio is that the report of the interview was substantially correct and that the Kaiser was aiming at the isolation of Japan from America and from China.

"The press remains calm, preferring to consider the interview 'yellow,' and it unites in insisting that Japan is singularly friendly to Germany."

ARRESTED FOR AUTO KILLING.

Ossining Man Accused of Being Implicated in Deaths of Kramer and Purdy.

OSSENING, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Coroner Amos O. Squire after a conference with the District Attorney at White Plains to-day arrested Edward Brewerton of this village. Brewerton is charged with having been implicated in the killing of William Kramer and Arthur Purdy on the Albany Post road opposite William Rockefeller's place on Saturday night.

He was held in \$10,000 bail to await the result of the coroner's inquest on Friday night. The man was furnished by Mrs. Cornelius P. Dietrich, wife of an Ossining hotel man.

Brewerton was returning from Yonkers Saturday night and on reaching Ossining soon after 11 o'clock reported to Policeman Hyland that he had struck some object opposite the Rockefeller place and that he was being investigated. He is a careful driver and formerly was a coachman for Everett Macy.

The Weather.

A vigorous storm has developed out of the western low areas, and with its centre over Iowa generally cloudy; fresh easterly winds. In the middle Mississippi Valley the rainfall was heavy, while on the southern quadrant of the storm, in the lower Arkansas Valley, there were severe tornadoes.

On the Atlantic coast the weather was cloudy and foggy and on the north Pacific coast there was light rain.

It was warmer in the middle Atlantic and New England States, the lower Lake regions and the upper Ohio Valley. The only freezing weather east of the Mississippi River was in northern England. On the Pacific coast in the Northwest and from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Mississippi River it was generally cooler.

In this city there was dense fog in the morning and late afternoon and night cloudy all day; warmer, wind light, mostly northeast; average humidity, 80 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, 30.22; 3 P. M., 30.16.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

For eastern New York, local rains to-day; somewhat colder in northern and central portions; tomorrow, generally cloudy; rain or snow in eastern portions; increasing easterly winds.

For New England, local rains and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow, generally cloudy; increasing north to east winds.

For Maryland and Virginia, local showers to-day, followed by fair; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in western portions; light to fresh easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, showers this morning, followed by fair; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness; light to fresh easterly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy and slightly colder to-day; with strong southwesterly winds; to-morrow, rain or snow and colder.

BROADWAY FIRE, NEW STYLE

HIGH PRESSURE WORKS IN A
KIND OF SUNDAY CALM.Casual Man Would Have Said the Idle
Firemen Were Letting the Place Burn
Up, but They Were Blackening the
Blaze With 6,000 Gallons a Minute.

Men attracted by the light of a fire roaring through the top floors and the roof of the seven story building at 428 Broadway, just above Canal street, last night got the idea that something had gone wrong with the Fire Department. There were fire engines, but they weren't working. Knots of firemen stood idle in the streets. There was no noise. The street cars had been stopped out of caution. The silence was not unlike that that Broadway from Canal street down takes on after midnight, when cars are as scarce as pedestrians.

It looked to an outsider as if that part of the town was threatened with a conflagration and nobody was turning a hand to stop it or even getting excited. The solution was that the fire was the first big fire Broadway has had since the high pressure system came into style, and Broadway made no bones about being amazed.

The only sign of a big fire familiar to the spectators was the lanky water tower, which had lumbered around from its quarters at Lafayette and Elm streets early in the game. Through the smoke, that seemed to be floating too, but after a while when the fire got killed off a little and those below could see the business end of the pipe, they saw why Chief Croker did not have to get excited. Croker was thoroughly satisfied with the spectacle, because it marked an epoch in fire fighting. It was the biggest fire since the days of the old bucket brigade in this city that had been controlled without the use of a fire engine.

The fire started at three alarm and fought for over an hour. Flames were flaring well into the street from two floors when Engine 31, from around the corner, got there. Her men had stretched in, but when Croker whizzed up a few minutes later he motioned the fire engine crews to that part of the street occupied by spectators. Two high pressure lines had been tapped in from Canal street, a quarter of a block away, to the water tower in front of the building and when the 160 pounds pressure was released the torrent of water hit the blazing building with a hiss and an explosion that could be heard blocks away. Three minutes later the third floor, which had been rolling in flames, was black and smoking, but the top floors were not so easily conquered.

The crew of Engine 18 scrambled up the front fire escape with a high pressure line and as the structure cooled enough so that their gum boots would not be burned off they worked their way toward the blazing floors. They were busy dodging falling timbers, but they stuck to the job. Chief Croker called the high pressure lines to the top of the adjoining buildings. It took time to get the hose up by dropping ropes to the street and hauling up. For the first hour and when the blaze was the ugliest the water lower kept the flames in check.

The flames finally got through the roof and rolled skyward. Judging from the crowd that was about about half of the East Side must have been looking for a little excitement. But about the time that the ordinary fire of that size would have been completely extinguished, the high pressure lines were got into action and then there was very little left to look at but great clouds of smoke.

About the only noise the firemen made was when a voice filtered out from the smoke, "Better reduce that pressure a little."

That would undoubtedly have been a three alarm fire, Chief Croker said. At least a three alarm. Here we only sounded one alarm and did not send back for any more either. It looked serene enough down in the street in reality, we were pouring 6,000 gallons of water on that fire every minute."

After the smoke had cleared away sufficiently to see the structure, the firemen called the ground floor of the building was occupied by Cohen Bros. & Co., lace curtain makers; the second floor by Kanner & Kanner, clothing; and the third and the rest of the building by Jacob Cohen, a cloak manufacturer.

Jacob Cohen said that no fire was used in any part of the building, made up account for the start. Chief Croker said that he believed the fire started in the hallway of the third floor. He estimated the damage at \$200,000.

GERMAN COMMENT ON ROBERTS.

See How England Hates, Say Some Critics.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BRISTOL, Nov. 24.—The debate in the British House of Lords on the invasion of the invasion of Great Britain, especially the speech made by Field Marshal Earl Roberts, has caused a deep impression here, but has caused no explosion of wrath.

Many newspaper editorials treat the matter seriously as an indication of Great Britain's irreconcilable hostility to Germany and as symptomatic of the prevailing gloominess of the international situation. They recognize with satisfaction the Government's disassociation with the matter, but think that the largeness of the majority in the division on the question in the House of Lords gives serious importance to the incident.

Others regard Earl Roberts's speech as chiefly the outburst of an overzealous soldier eager to induce Great Britain to adopt his own view as to the necessity of universal service. Col. Gaedke and Count Reventlow, respectively Germany's best known military and naval critics, see something comical in Lord Roberts's fears, and they set forth technical reasons to prove that his assumption of Great Britain's vulnerability is absurdly exaggerated.

LORD GLEESK DEAD.

Proprietor of London "Morning Post" Was a Tory and a Prime Minister's Leaguer.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Baron Gleesk, proprietor of the Morning Post, died to-day.

The first Baron Gleesk reached the peerage in 1865. Before that he had been for fifteen years Sir Alkeron Northwick Baronet. He was born in Cambridge in 1830 and his father was M. P. for Evesham. He was educated at King's College School and King's College, London. He contested the Evesham seat in 1880 and was beaten. In 1885 he got into the House of Commons for South Kensington and sat until he was made a peer. He was married in 1870 to Miss Alice Lester, who died in 1888. He leaves no heir, his only son having died. His daughter is the Countess Bathurst.

The Morning Post is an extreme Conservative paper. Lord Gleesk belonged to the extreme Tory faction. He was vice-grand master of the Primrose League, and from 1886 to 1895 he was chairman of the London Conservative members of the House of Commons. He was an enthusiastic deer stalker and salmon fisher. Besides his English places, he owned the Chateau de St. Germain. He belonged to eight London clubs.

THE SHAH BACKS DOWN.

Anti-Parliament Proclamation Withdrawn—Warned by England and Russia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. TEHRAN, Persia, Nov. 24.—The Shah has withdrawn his proclamation, posted in the mosques yesterday, wherein he resolved neither to summon Parliament nor to grant a constitution.

It is believed that he has decided upon this because of the representations of Russia and Great Britain, which had notified the Shah that they would hold him responsible for any injury to their interests that resulted from anarchy among the Persian people.

OUR FALLING BIRTH RATE.

What Much Study of Figures Teaches a College Professor.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Pointing out that there is a marked tendency to a decline in the number of births throughout the civilized world, particularly among European stock, and stating in substance that the decline in births probably is due to deliberate purpose, or in the popular phrase, "race suicide," Prof. Walter P. Willcox brought out some rather startling figures and conclusions before the class in sanitary science and public health at Cornell University to-day.

In default of exact information regarding the birth rate in the United States Prof. Willcox has found an available substitute by comparing the number of children under 5 years of age at the date of each census with the number of women 15 to 40 years of age at the same census. Mr. Willcox finds a decrease in the last fifty years in the proportion of children to each 1,000 women of child bearing age in this country. In the last fifty years the decrease is 1,530, or an average of thirty a year.

These figures indicate, he says, that "if changes like those which have been in progress in this country during the last half century were to continue unchecked for a century and a half more there would be no children left."

"Let me not be understood as predicting the continuance of this movement," he said, "but it is one of the main duties of statistics to point out the whirlpools in the stream along which society is moving before the grip of the current becomes irresistible, and thus to arouse a desire for a change in the course."

Rejecting the Spencerian theory that the advance of civilization necessarily means a decrease in the birth rate, and also the theory that the growing abuse of alcohol or the spread of venereal diseases is the cause, Prof. Willcox goes on to say:

The true reason for the fall in the birth rate is that in modern times, mainly in the last half century, birth and the birth rate have come under the control of human will and choice in a sense and to a degree never before true.

This power to control increase has been used and is being used to-day far too exclusively with reference to private economic advantage and far too little with due consideration to social welfare and progress.

Under these conditions modern societies are apparently showing a tendency to increase from the classes with less prudence of self-control than the average, and thus to eliminate the most desirable lines of descent, somewhat as the monastic system has been said to do.

He pointed out that among men who were graduated from college probably one-fourth and among women two-fifths are unmarried, a much larger ratio than in other classes.

U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP MISSING.

The Relief, Commanded by a Doctor, Is Five Days Overdue at Guam.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MANILA, Nov. 24.—The United States hospital ship Relief, which sailed from here on November 15 bound for San Francisco, has not yet reached Guam, and was to-day five days overdue. Considerable alarm is felt for her safety and for that of the ill aboard.

The Supply has been sent out in search of the missing vessel.

The Relief left Mare Island in February to join the battleship fleet in Australian waters. She made heavy weather of it between Samoa and Auckland, and between Auckland and Sydney she rolled so badly that it was feared she might turn over.

It was because of this apparent unseaworthiness that Admiral Sperry ordered her to go from Sydney to Manila direct. Three vessels of the China-Mainland trade are overdue here. It is believed they were caught in a typhoon and sought shelter on the China coast.

The Relief is under the command of Surgeon Charles F. Stokes. Her sailing master is Francis N. Locain, a civilian. The question whether her command should be given to a line officer of the navy or to a medical officer caused a sharp controversy at Washington last winter.

President Roosevelt insisted that a medical officer be put in command and that the vessel have a civilian sailing master.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson did not agree with the President, and the controversy led to his resignation as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

HIPPODROME AT MANILA.

To Be a Feature of the Celebration for the Fleet's Sailormen—No More Chelera.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MANILA, Nov. 24.—There is great rejoicing in the city because of Admiral Sperry's reversal of his decision not to allow the sailors to land for fear of cholera. Elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of the fleet and men of whatever nationality will be welcomed. The chief feature of the celebration will be a colossal military hippodrome performance, to be held on Saturday.

The men will be allowed shore leave of five days, from November 26 to November 30 inclusive.

Only one case of cholera has been found in the city this week. This is taken as an indication that the disease has practically been eradicated.

The ships of the fleet have completed their target practice and the remainder of their stay in Manila Bay will see only routine work.

PEERS WILL KILL LICENSE BILL.

Lionists So Decide, With Only Eight Yeas.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 24.—At the meeting of the Unionist peers held in Lansdowne House to-day a resolution was passed, with but eight dissenting voices, to throw out the licensing bill on its second reading. The bill passed the House of Commons last week by a vote of 350 to 113.

As the Unionist Peers form nearly three-fourths of the House of Lords the above resolution is regarded as the death blow to the licensing bill. The Liberal Government has wasted months in preparing, altering and revising the bill in order to get it through the House of Commons. This action on the part of the Lords will be the signal for a fresh outburst for "ending or mending" the upper house.

ONLY THREE WERE KILLED

By the Cyclone in Western Arkansas—Property Loss Is \$450,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 24.—Only three persons are known to have been killed by the cyclone which visited western Arkansas yesterday afternoon. The villages in the path of the storm were Cravens, Barr, Berryville, Walla Walla, Dyer, Jethro, Knoxville and Piney. The path of the storm in a general way was through Cravens, Berryville, Johnson, Pope, Madison and Carroll counties.

The total property loss is estimated at \$450,000.

The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day by the Cunarder Lusitania for Queenstown and Liverpool:

Sir Percy Sanderson, Lieut. D. G. Black, Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood, Miss Vera G. Bloodgood, Miss Gladys A. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Spence, Dr. Herbert Walling, Mrs. Ralph Harvey, J. C. Gould, Joseph C. W. Collier, A. W. Bush, C. W. Bonyne, C. F. Weatherbee, Maurice Mallory, K. A. M. Haslam, Horace Richmond and W. H. L. Craven.

Passengers by the Red Star liner Kronland for Dover and Antwerp:

Vic. Desmart, Mrs. Henry L. Wilder, G. F. McWilliams, Hester W. Harris and A. H. Van Wickvoort Crommelin.

Aboard the White Star liner Teutonic, to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton:

Dr. J. A. Lippincott, J. J. Pilgrim, Capt. W. E. Bonyne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fennell and E. J. Thorne.

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PARKHURST MEN AGAIN BUSY

SOCIETY IS AFTER THE POLICE IN BOXING CASES.

On Trial of Capt. Gray Agents of the Society Testify That He Failed to Stop Prize Fights—Call for Experts to Say When a Fight Is a Fight.

Expert testimony will be taken at Police Headquarters at the resumption of the trial of Capt. Patrick Gray, brother-in-law of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, to determine the difference between prize fighting and boxing exhibitions.

The trial was begun yesterday before Gen. Bingham, the charge being failure to stop a series of bouts at the Roman A. C. Grand and Orchard streets, a month ago, and it came out that the Parkhurst Society was back of the charges and had once again become active in waging a war against the police.

The society, it appeared, has concentrated its efforts at reform on the clubs where boxing exhibitions, so called, are held, and it is expected that several inspectors and captains will be confronted with charges as a result of the investigations and observations of the society's agents.

Three agents of the Parkhurst society, Robert S. McClellan, Paul Leitenberger and Bernard Holzer, testified that they bought tickets for the bouts at the Roman Athletic Club without joining the club, and that instead of witnessing sparring exhibitions, "members of the club" they saw slugging matches that were so brutal that the referee had to stop them. One of the bouts they referred to was frequently referred to as the "O'Leary and Johnny Coulon, in which the pair, a couple of 105 pound bantamweights with a personal grudge to settle, mixed it up in such vicious fashion that the referee called a halt after the spectators yelled to part them. It was too brutal, the witnesses said, for the most ardent lovers of the game.

Commissioner Bingham, who is presiding at the police trials in the absence of Deputy Commissioner Hanson, who is on vacation, wanted to be enlightened on the difference between sparring exhibitions and prize fights, and quizzed the society agents at length. Supt. McClintock and the three agents could not qualify as experts and it was announced that the expert testimony was desired. Capt. Gray contended that the bouts were not prize fights and insisted that only expert testimony could settle the question.

Commissioner Bingham was provoked because the Captain appeared without counsel, and ordered him to be accompanied by a lawyer, and whatever witnesses he had on the resumption of the trial to-day. It was not decided who will appear as experts, but the Captain and the Parkhurst agents are expected to produce several to-day.

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